

Its History Written by the Men Who Participated in It.

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THE OPPOSITION TO THE BILL

Was directed almost entirely against the

section authorizing the Secretary of the

ernment for means to carry on the war to the proceeds of a lawsuit already decided

against us; that the silver 'seigniorage'

Y.), Graff, Griffin, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hager, Hamilton, Harmer, Hawley,

idea ignored the fact that there can be no

"SINEWS OF WAR."

Effective Legislation by Congress and the Patriotism of the People Supply a Super-

BY HON NELSON DINGLEY Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.



marked the finan-Treasury to borrow whatever amounts might be required outside of the revenue

Up to the time of Chairman Committee on the U. S. battle-Ways and Means. ship Maine in the harbor of Havana, on Feb. 15, 1898, the Administration and the country believed that the war with Spain would be averted through peaceable pressure brought to bear on the Spanish Ministry; and consequently no preparations for an armed con-

quently no preparations for an armed conflict were entered upon. While the hope of a peaceful solution continued to be should be issued, through which means, it entertained, pending the inquiry into the blowing up of the Maine, yet the Administration in the meantime quietly took obligations.

To these contentions the friends of the measures to contract for needed ammuni-tion and supplies—of which there were almost none on hand—relying on the assur-ances of leading members of Congress that appropriations would be forthcoming when

The excitement so increased in this country, in consequence of rumors that the Naval Board of Inquiry would probably find that the Maine was destroyed by external agencies, that, on March 17, the President men of the Finance Committee and Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Chairmen of the Committee on Mays and Means and Committee on Appropriations of the House, with several other leading members of both houses, to confer with him on the critical condition of affairs.

The conference members of services and dangerous, but in the end the costlication. The conference was ever subjected.

The conference resulted in a decision to appropriate immediately \$50,000.000 "for national defence." Chairman Cannon, of the Committee on Appropriations, on the same day, introduced in the House a joint resolution to this effect, which practically unanimously passed the House on March S, and also the Senate on the next day. The object in making this appropriation, which it was proposed to draw "subjected. The income-tax amendment was defeated by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was ruled out on a point of order; and the additional greenback amendment was lost by a vote of 147 to 106.

THE VOTE.

All amendments offered, except such as the committee of the subjected.

The income-tax amendment was defeated by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was ruled out on a point of order; and the additional greenback amendment was lost by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was ruled out on a point of order; and the additional greenback amendment was lost by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was ruled out on a point of order; and the additional greenback amendment was lost by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was ruled out on a point of order; and the additional greenback amendment was lost by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was ruled out on a point of order; and the additional greenback amendment was lost by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was ruled out on a point of order; and the additional greenback amendment was lost by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was lost by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was lost by a vote of 171 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was lost by a vote of 172 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was lost by a vote of 172 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was lost by a vote of 172 to 134; the silver "seigniorage" amendment was lost by a vote of 172 to 134; the silver " non, of the Committee on Appropriations, on the same day, introduced in the House a joint resolution to this effect, which practically unanimously passed the House non March S, and also the Senate on the next day. The object in making this appropriation, which it was proposed to draw from the cash balance in the Treasury, was to put the country measurably in a position to enter into an armed conflict, in case one could not be avoided. For this preparation, time was indispensable.

With great difficulty the armed conflict. With great difficulty the armed conflict. Alexander, Arnold, Rabcock, Rakes (Md.)

With great difficulty the armed conflict was averted for a weeks, and during this Barham, Barney, Barrows, Bartholdt, was averted for six weeks, and during this time every effort was put forth partially to prepare the country for war, so far as coast defences and military and naval supplies were concerned. Before these preparations could be adequately made, the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry on the detailed statements of visiting Senators and Representatives as to the fearful condition of (Iowa), Curtis (Kans.), Dalzell, Danford. destruction of the Maine, the detailed statements of visiting Senators and Representatives as to the fearful condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba, and the apparent indifference of Spaln to the situation, so stirred public sentiment in this country that Congress on April 19, passed country that Congress on April 19, passed a joint resolution, approved by the President on the succeeding day, directing armed intervention, if necessary, to end the unbearable situation in the Island of Cuba. and secure the independence of the people of that country.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The President on the same day, April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a long of the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted the same day. April 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted the same day. and secure the independence of the people of that country.

20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and 20, presented this ultimatum to Spain, and the Spanish Minister accepted it as a declaration of war, and immediately demanded and was given his passports, notwithstanding the President had allowed Spain till April 23 to reply. April 25 the two Houses of Congress passed a joint resolution formally declaring war against Spain. Spain, For 10 days previous to this culmina

tion, the majority members of the House Ways and Means Committee, after conference with the President and Secretary of the Treasury, had been giving their at tention to the preparation of a bill "to provide ways and means to meet war ex-penditures." This bill was introduced in penditures." This bill was introduced in the House by Chairman Dingley on April -the day of the expiration of the ultimatum to Spain—and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee on Ways and Means, after considering the bill April 25 and 26, ordered it reported; and on the latter day Chairman Dingley reported it to the House.

The bill was based on the estimates of the officials of the War and Navy Depart-ments, that the war would cost about \$50,000,000 per month. It was thought desirable not only as a measure of pre-caution, but also as a potent factor in creating the impression in Spain and Eu-rope that this country had the ability and disposition to push the war with the ut-most energy, to provide the means for car-rying it on for at least one year, in case it should continue that length of time; and to impose such additional internal taxes, making use in part of the stamp taxes levied from 1864 to 1872, as would strengthen the credit of the Government providing means for paying the interest and gradually extinguishing the prin-

cipal of necessary loans. RAISING THE MONEY.

The bill, as reported, provided for additional internal taxes, estimated to yield about \$90,000,000 per annum, of which \$33,000,000, it was estimated, would come from doubling the tax of \$1 per barrel on fermented !quors, \$15,000,000 from doubling the 6 cents per pound tax on tobacco and increasing the tax on cigars and cigar-ets. \$5,000,000 from the imposition of a special tax on dealers in tobacco and ci-gars, \$2,000,000 from an increase in the tax on tonnage in the foreign trade, and 39,000,000 from a documentary and proprietary stamp tax, based substantially on the stamptax acts enacted near the close of the war of the rebellion.

The bill went to the Senate April 30, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. A majority of this committee, composed of six Democrats and ter on Finance. A majority of this committee, composed of six Democrats and one Populist, reported back the bill, May on stricken out, and amendments for the issue of \$150,000,000 of new greenbacks, and the immediate coinage of \$42,000,000 of so called seigniorage from the silver of so-called seigniorage from the silver of the internal tax of t of so-called seigniorage from the silver bullion in the Treasury and the issue of silver certificates thereon; while the silver than three pounds per thousand, to \$1 per thousand on cigarets weighing not more than three pounds per thousand. silver certificates thereon; while the five Republicans of the committee, composing a minority, reported in favor of the re-tention of the House provisions for the is-sue of certificates of indebtedness and

was contended, the people could be relieved of the burden of interest-bearing obligations.

To these contentions the friends of the bill replied that, inasmuch as the Supreme bill replied that, inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that a Federal income tax is unconstituted.

To these contentions the friends of the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to the House bill give taxes to the House bill giving a rebate of 7½ per decigns being exempted; for stamp taxes to and the tax on tonnage, slightly reducing the proposed House rate on cigars and citional, unless imposed on the basis of pop-ulation—a condition which made such a tax impracticable—the income-tax plan was a proposition to remaind the Govetc., theaters, billiard and pool rooms; and imposing a tax on inheritances and legacies in estates exceeding \$10,000, and on refineries of oil and sugar producing more than \$250,000 annually; and also providing for a stamp tax on bills of lading, and on sleeping and parlor car tickets; with other amendments of an immaterial character. The new internal taxes proposed by the amendments reported by the Senate Finance Committee were estimated by them to produce \$50,000,000 additional to those provided by the House bill, \$9,000,000 of which it was estimated would be derived from the legacy and succession tax, \$5,000,000 from the special taxes on brokers, etc., and \$30,000,000 from the additional

not voting and paired, as follows:
Yeas—48—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Butrows, *Caffery, Carter, Chaudler, Clark, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, *Gorman, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, *Kyle, *Lundsay, Lødge, McBride, *McEnery, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Mitchell, Morrill, *Murphy, Nelson, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Sewell, Shoun, Snooner, Thurston, *Turnie, War.

Written by the Men Who Participated in It.

Edited by John McElroy.

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stored by a vote of 45 to 31; the greenback amendment, reported by the majority of the Finance Committee, was defeated by a vote of 45 to 31; the seigniorage amendment, somewhat modified, was adopted by a vote of 48 to 31; and all the other amendments reported by the committee were adopted by the Senate.

An amendment offered by Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, imposing a duty of 10



Smith, S. W.: Smith, Wm. Alden; South-ard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Sprague, Steele, Stevens (Minn.), Stewart (N. J.), Stewart (Wis.), Stone, C. W.; Stone, W. A.; Strode (Nebr.), Sturtevant, Sulloway, Tawney, Tayler (Ohio), Tongue, Updegraff, Van Voorhis, Wausworth, Walker (Mass.), Walker (Va.), Wanger, Ward, Weaver, *Wheeler (Ala.), White (Ill.), Williams (Pa.), Wise, Young.

To provide whatever additional means might be required to prosecute the war, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, from time to time, whatever amount should be required, not to exceed \$500,000,000, and to Issue therefor ten-twenty, 3 per cent. bonds, to be offered at par as a popular loan.

An important section was added, not as a war measure but as a permanent pro

CROWDS GOING TO THE CAPITOL TO HEAR THE DEBATE. ney, Powers, Pugh. Ray Reeves, Robbins, Royse, Russell, Sauerhering, Shannon, Shattuc, Sherman, Showalter, Smith (Ill.), *Roach, **Stewart, *Sulfivan, *Tillman, Smith, S. W.; Smith, Wm. Alden; Southard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Sprague, ard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Sprague, Not Voting — 13—Cullom, *Faulkner, Gray, *Kenney, *Mills, *Morgan, Penrose, Proctor, Quay, *Smith, **Teller, *Turner, *Vest.

The bill as amended by the Senate was promptly non-concurred in by the House, and sent to a conference by the vote of the two Houses on June 6.

The conference report was presented in

rease of the internal tax on fermented iquors to \$2 per barrel, with a discount of 71/2 per cent. on stamps purchased—making the tax practically \$1.85 per barbankers, brokers, pawnbrokers, proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls in citles of over 25,000 population, proprietors or agents of circuses and other public bonds, reducing the amount of the latter to \$300,000,000.

tors or agents of circuses and other public exhibitions for money, and proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard tables, and on that the end of the great war was rapidly certain manufacturers of and wholesale approaching.
dealers in tobacco—retail dealers in tobacco

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CONGRATULATORY

railroads, express companies and other common carriers, telegraph and long-distance telephone messages, sleeping and parlor car tickets, insurance policies, medicinal proprietary articles and preparations, chewing gum and bottled wine; for excise taxes on refiners of sugar or pertoeum on the gross amount of their business in excess of \$250,000; for an excise tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property, where such property shall exceed the value of \$10,000; and for an excise tax on manufacturers of mixed flour for the purpose of securing the mark-

In the bill was one imposing a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea imported after the passage of the act, which was estimated

stamp taxes, which were variously esti-mated, and from the tax on inheritances mated, and from the tax on inheritances and legacies, which were estimated by the Senate Finance Committee at \$9,000,000 per annum. The lowest estimate of the aggregate war revenue was \$9,000,000 per month, or \$108,000,000 per annum, and the highest \$12,500,000, or \$150,000,000 per month, or \$108,000,000 per month, o provision in the bill—was adopted by a nal revenue provisions of the war-revenue vote of 48 to 32. cal year which will end June 30, 1899, as

From Tobacco, etc..... \$15,000,000 From Fermented Liquors, From Special Annual Tax-From Legacies and Suc-3,600,000 From Gross Receipts of Refineries 400,000

Total \$100,000,000 Note.—The receipts from legacies the first three months were only \$375,337, but after sufficient time has elapsed to close states of persons deceased since July 1, 1898, it is believed the tax on gross re-ceipts will be more than the estimate.

THE FULL TEXT

of the two sections of the war-revenue act, authorizing the issue of bonds and of certificates of indebtedness, is as follows:
"Sec. 32. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest no exceeding three per centum per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures and to issue therefor certificates of indebteito issue therefor certificates of indepten-ness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$50 or some mul-tiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceedthe Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$100,000,000; and the provisions of existing law respecting countries of the world, resulted in the capture of Atlanta; and for the skilfully executed march from the mountains to the sea, which challenged the admiration of the world, resulted in the capture of their skilfully executed march from the mountains to the sea, which challenged the admiration of the world, resulted in the capture. are hereby extended to the bonds and cer-tificates of indebtedness authorized by this

"Sec. 33. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for ceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures), the sum of \$400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor, coupon or reg-istered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denomi-nations of \$20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after 10 years from The Dim as amended by the Senate was promptly non-concurred in by the House, and sent to a conference by the vote of the two Houses on June 6.

The conference by the vote of the Wolfer and Senate and House of Arkansas, on the part of the Senate; and Representatives of the United States, as Dingley, Payne and Bailey, on the part of the House.

The conferees met on the same day in the Senate from taxation in any form by the Senate from the Senate for the House.

The conference by the vote of the United States after 10 years from the date of their issue, and payable 20 years from such date, and bearing interest the date of their issue, and payable 20 years from such date, and bearing interest two years from such date, and bearing interest two years from such date, and bearing interest the date of their issue, and payable 20 years from such date, and bearing interest two years from such date, and bearing interest the bonds and over the Western, America in Congress assembled, That the bonds and over the Western, America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of the people and of the Congress assembled, That the thanks of the people and of the Congress assembled, That the thanks of the people and of the Congress assembled, That the thanks of the united States of Representatives of the United States of Representatives of the United States of Representatives of the United States of Re

(Continued on fifth page.)



By GEN. GREEN B. RAUM.

"Savannah, Ga., Dec. 22, 1864. "To his Excellency, President Lincoln, "Washington, D. C.:

capture of the city. It was flashed all over the country, and was received with intense enthusiasm and rejoicing everywhere. It did not require a great military critic to decide that Sherman's campaign was a staggering blow to the Confederacy

MESSAGE. In reply to this message, President Lin

coln sent the following: "Executive Mansion, "Washington, Dec. 26, 1864.

"My Dear Gen. Sherman:
"Many, many thanks for your Christmas gift, the capture of Savannah. When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic Coast I was anxious, if not fearful; but feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering that 'Nothing risked, nothing gained,' I did not interfere. Now, the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours; for I believe none of us went further than to acquiesce.
And, taking the work of Gen. Thomas
into the count, as it should be taken, it is
indeed a great success. Not only does it
afford the obvious and immediate military advantages, but, in showing to the world that your army could be divided, putting the stronger part to an important new service, and yet leaving enough to van

quish the old opposing force of the whole

Hood's army—it brings those who sgt
in darkness to see a great light.

"But what next? I suppose it will be
safer if I leave Gen. Grant and yourself to decide. Please make my grateful ack-nowledgments to your whole army, officers Yours, very truly.
"A. LINCOLN." and men.

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCHES FROM GOVERNORS,

Hon. Frederick F. Low, Governor of

duty on tea. The receipts from the internal revenue provisions of the war-revenue act (additional to the revenue derived from the internal taxes levied by previous have), based on the receipts for the first missioner of Internal Revenue by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the first cal year which will end June 20, 1800. services your army has rendered to the cause of civilization, liberty, humanity and good Government. To you as their great leader, I tender my cordial congratulations, with the prayer that God may preserve and protect you to lead the victorious hosts of the Republic on to still greater victories, even to the conquering of an as they may choose where employment honorable and permanent peace. honorable and permanent peace.
"I remain, General, gratefully, your obe-

dient servant, FRED'K F. Low, "Governor."

Governor Fenton, of New York, also wrote the following letter: 'Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman.

"General: In compliance with the request made in joint resolutions passed by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, commendatory of the conduct and services of certain officers in the linear states and linear stores and states and linear stores. Army, excited great surprise and interest. This large body of soldiers made the march along the broad, well-kept streets without exhibiting the slightest curiosity, as to their surroundings. and services of certain officers in the Army and Navy of the United States, I

"I am, General, most respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. FENTON." as soon as possible, the names and number of worthy families that need assist Here follows the resolutions inclosed by

THANKS OF LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK. "Resolved, That the thanks of the Leg-"Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature representing the people of the State of New York are hereby tendered to Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman, and the officers and men of his command, for the officers and men of his command. The series of superb victories culminations to transport them beyond the state of the series of superb victories culminations.

"(General Order No. 3.) Department, Adjutant-General's

"Washington, Jan. 14, 1865. "The following resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives is published to the Army:

"Public Resolution No. 4. Joint Res lution tendering the thanks of the people and of Congress to Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallant conduct in their late brilliant movement through

capture and occupation of that city; and vannah threw a new light on the pros-that the President cause a copy of this pects of the rehellion. The people of the



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joint resolution to be engrossed and for warded to Maj.-Gen. Sherman.

"Approved, January 10, 1865.
"By order of the Secretary of War:
"W. A. Nichols,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SAVANNAH.

in the following order:

"The city of Savannah and surrounding

ity gave every mark of a disposition to co-operate faithfully with military authority to preserve order and carry on the affairs of the city with fidelity. The Mayor and all officers of the city government were continued in authority, subject to the supervision and orders of the Com-

The conduct of the soldiers was unexreptional; disorder of every kind was pre-vented and life and property were quite as

safe as under civil rule. REVIEWING THE TROOPS.

Orders were soon issued for a review of the troops. Three divisons of the Fif-teenth Corps and its brigade of artillery were reviewed on Saturday, Dec. 24. The formation was made early in the fore-noon in the following order:

The First Division, Gen. Charles R. Woods commanding, had the right of the line. His right rested on the Park and fronted north; his line extended west to West Broad street, thence down that

The proper government of both city and country was of great consequence to the people, and to the National authority. Smith commanding, took up the alignment of Gen. Sherman's ideas in regard to this subject were clear and comprehensive, and were set forth for the understanding of all in the following order:

"Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field.
Savannah, Ga., Dec. 26, 1864.

The Fourth Division, Gen. John of Corse commanding, was formed on our left on South Broad, and the Artillery Brigade was formed on a continuation of Corse's line. ued into South Broad.
The Fourth Division, Gen. John M.

Gen. Corse's line.

The troops appeared in light order, withountry will be held as a military post and out knapsacks, haversacks or blankets.



GEN. GEARY ISSUING PASSES TO CITIZENS OF SAVANNAIL.

adapted to future military uses; but as it contains a population of some 20,000 people. who must be provided for, and as other citizens may come, it is proper to lay down certain general principles that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligations.

"I. During war the military is superior to civil authority, and where interests clash the civil must give way, yet where there is no conflict every encouragement should be given to well-disposed and peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual pursuits; families should be disturbed as little suits; families should be disturbed as little as possible in their residences, and tradesarms. These orders were taken up along the line by the brigade, regimental and people allowed the free use of their shops, tools, etc.; churches, schoo's and all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged, and streets and roads made perfectly safe to persons in their pursuits.

Passes should not be exacted within the lines of our outer pickets, but if any person shall abuse those arrivilence by some person shall abuse these arrivilence by some person shall abuse these arrivilence by some persons and all places of our outer pickets, but if any person shall abuse those arrivilence by some person shall abuse these arrivilences by some person shall abuse these arrivilences by some persons and all places of a museum part of their shops, tools, etc.; churches, schoo's and all places opened from right to left, and as the General rode along each command presented arms. When he had passed, the brigade arms. When he had passed the Corps, each Division Commander ordered to close order.

the restrictions and rules of the Treasury

Department. II. The Chief Quartermaster and

his staff, ordered the advance, and led the column. The march was along broad. well-kept streets shaded by large Commissary of the Army may give suit-able employment to the people, white and black, or transport them to such points. These streets were lined with people

black, or transport them to such points watching the movement of the troops.

It was quite obvious that the appearrelief, in the way of provisions and va-cant houses, to the worthy and needy, un-marching with unerring precision through til such time as they can help themselves; the streets of Savannah, followed by a they will select, first, the buildings for the necessary use of the army; next, a drawn by fine horses, and all led by offiser to the Treasury Agent for trade tering uniforms of the United States

times as their titles can be settled by the as to their surroundings.

Courts of the United States.

At last the column turned into the street near the river. The reviewing officer was Army and Navy of the United States, 1 take great pleasure in forwarding to you the inclosed resolution referring to yourself and the brave officers and men in your command.

"I most sincerely join in the expression of the United States.

"III. The Mayor and City Council of Savannah will continue, and exercise their functions as such, and will, in concert with the commanding officer of the port and zens were near a hand. The column passed in quick-step, the mounted officers, contract of the United States.

"III. The Mayor and City Council of stationed in front of the Exchange Building on Bay street. A great crowd of citi-taken the commanding officer of the port and commanding officers, see that the fire company who was

only, saluting Gen. Sherman, who was joined by the Corps, Division and Brigade understanding between the citizens and Commanders after they passed, who thus soldiers; they will ascertain, and report to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence commands. After the review the various commands were marched to their camps.

The entire command, officers and soldiers alike, enjoyed this splendid ceremony. ance and support. The Mayor will forth-with give public notice that the time has The music was fine, the marching was splendid. The Commander-in-Chief was come when all must choose their course. viz., to remain within our lines and con-duct themselves as good citizens, or dehighly pleased, while the citizens of Sa-vannah seemed as much interested in the display as though these troops belonged

to the Southern army.

Two or three days after this review a Chief Quartermaster, that measures may gentleman called on me at my headquar-be taken to transport them beyond the ters with a note of introduction from Gen. skilfully executed march from the mountains to the sea, which challenged the admiration of the world, resulted in the capture of Savannah, with many millions of public property, and demonstrated that the so-called Confederacy is indeed but a 'shell.'"

Let a taken to transport them beyond the lets with a note of introduction from tean. Howard, who had known him some years thereof the savannah, and brook their editors and proprietors will be held their editors and proprietors will be held to transport them beyond the lets with a note of introduction from tean. Howard, who had known him some years the fore. The gentleman stated that; he had witnessed the review of the Fifteenth Corps, and to his surprise observed that the public property, and demonstrated that the property will be published in Savannah, and their editors and proprietors will be held their editors and proprietors and will an officer was riding a fine by marked their editors and proprietors will be held their editors and proprietors and

chievous matter, premature news, exag-gerated statements, or any comments Upon inquiry he learned who the officer whatever upon the acts of the constituted was, and obtained a letter from Gen. Howauthorities; they will be held accountable, lard to me as the person who role the even, for such articles, though copied from mare. He was very anxious to secover other papers.

"By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T.Sherman: it was possible that the animal canle into my possession.

"L. M. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp."

I explained to him that as the Fifteenth

my possession.
I explained to him that as the Fifteenth GEN. GEARY CONTINUED AS COMMANDER OF SAVANNAH.

Gen. John W. Geary, commanding the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, was continued in command of the city of Savannah. He divided the city into two districts over the Festary Division Col. We have the continued in command of the city of Savannah. He divided the city into two districts over the Festary Division Col. We have the city. He had probably met and passed 5,000 men without any one suspensed to the city of the city.

(Continued on sixth page.)